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## Wasbington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH

### CITY OF WASHINGTON. OCTOBER 14, 1853

OUR EXCHANGES. WE HAVE BEEN so short a time in opera tion that it has not vet been possible to perfect all our arrangements. Our exchange list ha not, thus far, been properly regulated-but our directions to those having control of that department of the paper, have been to send the Sen tinel to all papers that have manifested any disposition to exchange with us-particularly, and as a matter of right, to all papers in which our prospectus was published.

For important foreign news, see telegraphic column.

We publish, in another column, a very interesting communication on New York poliitics from a gentleman of the Empire State, who has had every opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the subject of which he speaks. It is written in a plain and condensed style-without passion and apparently without prejudice. We would commend it to our readers, for it will well repay an attentive

#### NAVAL REFORM.

Telegraphic dispatches from Norfolk state that the United States steamship Alleghany, which had lately undergone extensive alterations and repairs, returned from her trial trip in a disabled condition, and was pronounced by her engineer wholly unfit for service. Before she was disabled she only made five-and-a-half knots an hour, with the aid of her sails. The Norfolk Arms confirms the substance of the telegraphic statement, and says that the effective force of the Alleghany's engines were not sufficient to prevent her from drifting ashore in Pennsylvania can now be endorsed by acclama-Elizabeth river, and her sails had to be used to prevent such a catastrophe.

This mortifying and disgraceful failure reminds us of a subject that we have long considered of vital importance to the country-one which we have already alluded to in our journal, and which we always intended to discuss at an early day, as fully and as thoroughly as our information and ability would permit. We mean the subject of naval reform.

There is a vast amount of antiquated ideas, of cumbrous and useless machinery, and of worthless and offensive rubbish in and about the government, which no executive, however hones and zealous, can remove without the aid of Congressional action. And in no branch of the public service is progress, improvement and reform more needed than in our naval system, by means of which an onerous tax is levied on the people in order to purchase mortification and disgrace.

We have full confidence that the Secretary of the Navy earnestly desires to sweep away existing abuses, and will do all he can to impart vigor and efficiency to our national marine. But he is, to a great extent, fettered and manacled by the requirements of a worn out, effete, and rotten system, that he cannot remove without the aid of Congress. Yet Mr. Dobbin may do much. There is a field-a wide field-for his exertion, in which he can win the applause of the country, and deserve its gratitude as a publie benefactor. He can correct many bad cussuming disorders that are preving upon it, fought in the days of Old Hickory. and eating out its pith and substance.

The whole world is astonished at the rapid progress of our merchant marine, and the vast of our citizens have accomplished in maritime architecture. Yet our national marine stands where it stood forty years ago; scorning every improvement, and deriding all progress. Even the application of steam, which has wrought such wonders, has been practically worthless to our navy, notwithstanding the vast sums the government has squandered in futile attempts to avail itself of the genius of Fulton. The failure of the Alleghany is but one in an almost unbroken series of failures. It is not an exception; but harmonizes and accords in all its essential features with an entire broodthe offspring of a worthless system, and an impotent organization. Yet the same genius and talent, which private enterprise calls into retary of War, prefacing them with these com service with such wonderful results, are ready to ments: serve the government, and stand prepared to meet its summons. The government has ample means and abundant resources, vet it cannot utter that summons. This seems strange, vet it is true, nevertheless; and suggests the inquiry: Why is it that the government cannot avail itself of the genius and talent of the country, and keep pace with the improvements of the age, as well as private individuals and

The answer to this question, when fully made, will set forth the many evils of that worn out system which is fast discrediting the navy in public estimation, and which, if not speedily reformed-radically and thoroughly reformedwill inevitable alienate many of its warmest and truest friends. The limits of a single article do not permit the examination of details; but we shall constantly renew this subject, and use every effort in our limited power to sustain and uphold the navy by aiding in pointing out those evils under which it labors, and by sustaining prejudices as well as of the mercenary crew it because, and only because, we spoke of "the

who fill the high places in our present naval bucket.

system were ornaments to the service in their FREESOIL ATTACK ON JUDGE MASON, the right and the power to command into eneration; but their generation has passed way, and many of them do not understand and appreciate, and cannot apply, the improvements and discoveries of a younger race, who have the benefit of all their knowledge. But, yet, they should not be without honor for their oast services to the republic, nor left in their old age without due provision by the govern

PENNSYLVANIA-BRILLIANT DEMO-CRATIC VICTORY. The old "Keystone" has spoken in a voice

not to be misunderstood. Firm and unflinehing, she occupies the dividing line between the north and the south. Her sturdy, commonsense democracy intermeddles with the domes tic political disputes of no other State, and permits none outside the limits of the old com nonwealth to interfere with its family quarrels The division in the democratic party of New York is a matter of regret, but the wounds it has inflicted should have been left to the care of its own physicians. Foreign interference would do no good, and may do much harm. Several ournals in that State have, for some weeks, been suggesting that danger was to be apprehended n Pennsylvania, that freesoilism was at work, encouraged by the scenes passing in her neighborhood, and that the democratic party might be defeated. The very reverse has been shown to be the fact by the result of the election on Tuesday last.

The latest news we have received authorizes is to say that this victory achieved by the democratic party of Pennsylvania is among the most brilliant on record in that noble old ommonwealth. The State ticket has been elected by a majority of upwards of twenty thousand! And there will be a gain in both branches of the legislature. This result will secure a democratic majority in the senate, which has been under whig misrule, by an accidental majority of one, for several years-and will ensure a large majority on joint ballot. tion-by one universal burst of enthusiasm from the border States of the eastern Altantic to our young sisters of the Pacific-and from the shores of the northern lakes to the Carolinas, as the "keystone of the federal arch." She was honored with that significant name at the early democratic christening of States, and nobly has she maintained it.

It is cheering in these times of cliques and factions to speak of Pennsylvania and her lionhearted democracy. If we had room, we could write columns instead of lines, in tracing their sterling integrity, their unalloyed devotion to principles and measures, since the first battle was fought upon a democratic platform. But we are compelled now to confine ourselves to the present, and ask our friends in other States to rejoice with us in the glorious victory achieved in the "Key-stone State," which will have the effect of putting down, forever, the last vestige of freesoil or abolitionism within its borders. Pennsylvania's democracy was temporarily borne back by one of those political avalanches which suddenly overthrow everything unwarily opposed to them; but the moment the national convention of 1852 placed a new commander in the field, it gallantly prepared for the approaching contest.

Although the democratic yeomanry are willing to be called a plain, simple-minded people, yet they claim to be possessed of common sense as well as a proper share of discorpment and they at once, with a united voice, united hearts toms and evil practices; but, above all, he can and strong, nervous and united arms, took into disregard the specious plausibilities of those their embrace the gallant leader given to them who are interested in preserving the existing as the nominee of the democratic party. The order of things; he can listen to those who saw in Franklin Pierce the firmness, the stern have the bonor of the navy at heart; and he integrity, the sparks of fire which illumined the can lay open to the view of Congress and the character of Andrew Jackson, whose name and country the true condition of that branch of fame still rests in the heart's core of their affecthe public service over which he presides, and tions, and they buckled on their armor and point out remedies for the leprous and con- fought for General Franklin Pierce as they had

General Pierce carried the State by a major. ity of 19,000! Seven trying months of his administration have now passed away, and he is improvements which the talent and enterprise strong as ever-firmly scated in the confidence of her true-hearted democracy, who have inst given the best evidence of the fact, by re-endorsing the principles of democracy upon which his administration is based. The flag-staff of Pennsylvania is now firmly planted as the ocean-rock-its colors are flung to the breeze, and on its ample folds there is inscribed-"No North-no South-no East-no West under the Constitution-but a firm adherence to the common bond, and a sacred maintainance of the common brotherhood!"

#### THE UNION-THE SECRETARY OF WAR-OURSELVES.

The Union of yesterday republishes from or columns of Wednesday the letters of the Sec-

"The following correspondence, which we copy from the Sentinel of yesterday morning, and the publication of which appears to have been occa-sioned by an editorial statement in that journal, will be read with interest. We transfer it to our columns with pleasure, as giving still further proof ----of what is already too manifest for any possibility of doubt---that the President and his cabinet advisers are united as one man in a cordial approval of the policy of the administration, and the view of the united democracy on which it is founded."

The form and manner of this preface require us to make the following explanation, so that there may be no mistake about our position.

The editorial statement alluded to by the Union was, as our readers are aware, conched in the following words:

"We have heard it confidently stated that Hon deferson Davis has made expressions hostile to Messrs. Bronson and O'Conor, and in favor of the freesoil faction in New York. We cannot believe that any one of ordinary intelligence would give be any such, we have the most direct and positive authority for saying that they who have attributed uch expressions to the Secretary of War have willfully and designedly misrepresented him."

This statement was made after a conversation all who desire to make it worthy of the na- with Mr. Davis himself; and the fault he finds tion. We know that the task of a reformer is a with it is: not that it represented him as indige. difficult one, and calls down the denunciations nantly repudiating the rumor that he was hostile of those who are the honest slaves of ancient to Messrs. Bronson and O'Conor; he objects to that always cluster around and batten on abuses. freesoil faction in New York"-Mr. Davis ap-The first great step is, and must be, to reform prehending, without reason, we think, that the the personnel of the navy, and provide definite impression might be conteyed that he denounced and distinct rules for its government. When the "soft shell" party as "freesoil factionists." that is done, and not until that is done, we may That is the sum and substance of the matter. reasonably expect progress and improvement. We chose to call the bruiser party "freesoil in our naval architecture. Experience is gained factionists" under the conviction that the orin youth and vigorous manhood. Age clings ganization is under freesoil control, and that to its prejudices, and binds itself to the dead the great bulk of its supporters are unrepentant corpse of the past-distrusting everything new Buffalo convention men-the honest hunkers as impracticable, rash, and reckless. The men that have gone over being only a drop in the

In these times of degeneracy and demoral zation, the best men are the best abused men. Those who are most conversant with billings-gate are the freesoilers, and of these the New York freesoilers at present surpass all the resi of that malignant and scurrilous tribe. But the extent and rancorous bitterness of their renom is never completely manifested until they find a southern man-a national demo crat-a true and pure patriot-to asperse and

True to all its instincts and all its affinities. Buren party in New York, the Evening Post, has greeted the announcement of Judge Mason's appointment to the French mission, with a most vindictive and libellous attack. Disappointed -maddened-in consequence of the failure of General Dix, a brother freesoiler, to get the post, it violently assails Judge Mason, who was the innocent cause of the great disappointment. Is this, or is it not, an attack from the leading freesoil press of New York, on the "policy," as the administration? Had General Dix been appointed, the Post would have been delighted. Had any other freesoiler received the office, it would have experienced the same satisfaction and pleasure. But, when Judge Mason-a southern man, an anti-abolitionist, an anti-freesoiler, is appointed, the Post breaks out in com plaint of the administration and in abuse of its

Will not the eyes of people be opened? Are they stone-blind? We fear they are, unless this exhibition of the temper and spirit of the leading Van Buren press removes the scales from their eyes. It is useless for any one to say that the Ecening Post is not the leading press of the barnburning freesoil party. All know that it is, and we doubt not that all of the freesoilers of New York-that party which opposes Dickinson and the noble band of national democrats and patriots who adhere to him-share in the wounded feelings of the

It is needless for us to pay compliments and pass eulogiums on Judge Mason. He has filled many high public offices-more, perhaps, than any other man in the country. He has been honored by the people-by his State legislature and by the national governmentwith high official position. He is known to the nation. His history, his antecedents, are of it: all known. He has the confidence of the people and of the administration. But he lacks the confidence of the New York freesoil party. This we regard as the strongest evidence of his truthfulness as a man, and his soundness as a

We subjoin the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer of vesterday, in relation to the appointment of Judge Mason : Minister to France.

By the appointment of Judge Mason to the reach mission, the administration have secured the services of one among the most faithful an competent statesmen in the country. In the va-rious positions of judge in the federal court, member of Congress, Attorney General, Secretary of the Navy, President of the Constitutional Conrention of Virginia, not to mention other subo dinate but not less responsible offices, Judg Mason has displayed a sagacity, a patience of in vestigation, an equability of temper, a dexterity in dissipating difficulties, and a general capacity for public business, which no man in the country possesses in more ample measure. Whatever possible in diplomacy, Judge Mason will achie with the utmost facility and propriety, and w the least parade of personal pretension.

In accepting the appointment of minister to France Judge Mason makes a sacrifice of per-sonal convenience to a sense of public duty. So directly or indirectly, he received the intelligence of his appointment with the utmost surprise. Nor did he determine to account the control of the control the persuasion of those who, appreciating his capacity and his true southern feeling, saw the advantage of securing his services at the most

### GAG-LAW .-- DICTATORS .-- FLAT-

What will be the result of the present condi tion of political affairs in New York? Clouds and darkness hang around it. Men who re cently acted together are now severed. It was a union of policy, not of principle. The lion and the lamb lay down together. The freesoiler and the national democrat embraced one another. They gained a splendid triumph. They carried dismay and consternation into the ranks of their old enemies-the whigs. But victory revived old differences and animosities, as will always be the result of forced combinations between honest men and bad men. Chaos has come again in New York. But we should not despair. He who carried our standard in November still lives. He is the same in his feelings, his sympathies, and convictions that he ever was. All good democrats must look to him as their rallying point; and it is a beautiful illustration of the attachment of the democracy to him, that, amid all the discontents that prevail, not one word of unkindness has been uttered against President Pierce.

It is in vain for any man or any press to at tempt to convince the American people that those who complain of bad advisers are dissatisfied with him. It is our duty, as faithful chroniclers of the events of the times, and as friends of truth, to look things full in the face, and to state honestly our impressions and opinions in respect to them-we therefore say that whatever may be the dissatisfaction of many of the best democrats of the country with those whom they regard as the fawning sycophants, and illadvisers of the President-their enthusiastic attachment to the President, and their confidence in his integrity, purity and patriotism are unabated.

To our democratic friends of the nations stamp, particularly in New York, we beg leave to say-let not the denunciation of those men that pretend to be the peculiar friends of the President, lead you into error. Their aim is to force you into absolute and declared hostility to the President. If you manifest your disapprobation of any man or any measure that has connexion with the President, you are at once ronounced his bitter enemies-and, usurping the prerogatives of the Pope, these people issue an edict of excommunication against you. You are told that the cabinet is a unit, and unless you slavishly submit to and swear by everything that every man connected with the cabinet does you are no democrat, and the sworn enemy of the President. Say to those who arrogantly assume to dictate all that you are to think, to say, and to like, that you are not slaves. Who gave to any press, to any man, or to any coterie, silence the free citizens of this country?

These people are engaged in the congenial work of degrading honest and independent, men, and of elevating that miserable tribe of nclean boot licks, who ever attend the steps of chester; men in place and power. They erect the officers of government into deities, and bespatter them with their idolatrous adulations and fulsome flatteries. The nation is sick of such fawning slaves, and such ceaseless flatteries. But, while all honest, right minded and independent men should despise the base tribe that we speak of, which is endeavoring to poison the that leader of the freesoil press and of the Van mind of the executive against them, they ought studiously to guard against any imprudence and violence. Up to this time, they have not by word or deed justified any of the abuse that has been heaped on them. That they may continue this course, unmoved by the malignity of their libellers, is our sincere desire.

Our object in referring to this matter is not to complain of the President-nothing could be further from our wish. He has our full confidence and respect-for he has been unfaltering they call it non-a-days, of the President and of in his devotion and allegiance to the principles and creed of the democratic party. But our ob ject is to show that one press, at least, is candid and manly enough to declare that no coterie in this free country has the right or the power to muzzle the people-to throttle them and to stifle their voice.

These people are going too far. They merit rebuke and we will not fail in administering it We have greatly mistaken the character of President Pierce, if he desires to be erected into god and worshipped by the democratic party. We have not seen any emanation from him claim ing the homage exacted by the emperors of China. He has not yet claimed the sun as his brother, and the moon as his sister, and if we are not mistaken in his character nothing would more disgust him than for senseless flatterers to set up that claim for him. General Pierce is a good man. He is a great man-but he is a mortal man. Others may do as they choosebut for out part, we will debase ourselves into the worshipper of no man. We can respect, and admire, and love-but cannot worship mor-

# THE RESULT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

We congratulate the democracy of the Unio on the brilliant victory achieved in the Keystone State. The Pennsylvanian thus speaks

"The smoke of Tuesday's contest having onl partially cleared away, we are not enabled to take a survey of the whole field of battle. From the glimpse of it we have, however, we feel warranted in saying that the democracy of the whole country have abundant reason to be satisfied with the re-sult. Here, the whig party, supported by its Swiss and Hessian allies, fondly hoped to bring Swiss and Hessian allies, fondly hoped to bring about an issue unfavorable to our national and State administrations, and here the corrupt coa-lition has fought its last battle. It has failed in its aims, and good men everywhere will rejoice with

us over its fulure.
"The present victory in Pennsylvania is, to al appearance, one of the most brilliant and decisive ever achieved by the democratic party. The re-turns we have are, it is true, by no means full and complete; but with old Berks speaking at the top of her voice, with Bucks doubling her usual ma-jority, with Washington wheeling into line in glo-rious style, and Northampton, Montgomery, York, Mifflin, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Car-bon, Lehigh, Cambria, Schuylkill, and old mother Cumberland rolling up their heaviest majorities, can we entertain a doubt of the overwhelming can we entertain a doubt of the overwheiming character of the defeat our opponents have sustained? And when, in connection with the most glorious results in all the democratic counties, we see the whig counties falling below their usual mark, and in some instances coming over to the democratic side, we may justly conclude that great as was the victory of 1852, that of 1853 is

greater still.
"Yet, 'how quick treads sorrow on the heels of joy!' we have our losses to deplore. In the city and county of Philadelphia, we have to grieve over the defeat of the kind hearted and clear headed William Badger, our candidate for district attorney. Chas. Worrell, too, our worthy nominee attorney. Chas. Worrel, too, our worthy nominee for treasurer, has failed of an election. So, also, we fear, has Levi Foulkrod, candidate for State senator in the Spring Garden district—a result of which the democracy there may well feel ashamed. And the returns, so far as we have received them, give us little reason to hope for the success of more than four or five of our candidates on the county legislative ticket. These losses—and we

paid by the election of Col. Murphy, as marshal of police, and Joseph L. Smith, as county commissioner, and by the defeat of the regular whig ticket for assembly in the city.

"The natives, we are happy to say, have come out at the little end of the horn. They bargained for several of the best places in the gift of the people, but the people declined to ratify the villainous contract. They are now fairly at sea in an one place with neither sails now core. open boat with neither sails nor oars. supply of provisions, too, is rather scanty, and the prospect of a famine among the beggarly crew it

We call attention to the advertisemen in another column, of the Washington House Philadelphia. We can assure our friends vis iting Philadelphia that the house is agreeably situated, and admirably kept. They will find Mr. Glass, the proprietor, a kind and courteous

The Troubles with the Creek Indians .- W. Smith Herald, in which it was stated that the grand jury at the last session of the United States district court in Van Buren had indicted several Creek Indians, who were engaged in the rescue of some prisoners from the United States marshal, and that the marshal had made a demand upon the chiefs for the persons indicted, which demand was not acceded to the Indians refusing to submit to an arrest and being determined to resist mit to an arrest, and being determined to resist. The *Herold*, of the 24th ult., says:

"We have learned, within a few days, that the

"We have learned, within a few days, that the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, and the super-intendent of Indian affairs on this frontier, have had a conference upon the subject, and concluded that the laws of the United States shall not be executed for the present, but shall remain suspend until the matter can be brought before the ne Congress for consideration

The Van Buren Intelligencer, of the 24th, reference to this affair, assigns, as the reason why the arrest of the Indians is deferred for the present, that there is not a sufficient number of tre aid the marshal. The Intelligencer says:

"The Creeks, of the two hostile towns who rescused a prisoner from the United States Deputy Marshal some time since, still occupy this tude of defiance. The grand jury at the States Court, in this place ound bills against the leaders who were engaged in that affair, yet as these towns, under the organ ization of their local chiefs are banded together and resist the government officials, the culprits have not been arrested. "Col. Haws, United States Marshall, had an in-

"Col. Haws, United States Marshall, had an in-terview with Rolly McIntosh, Ben Marshall, and other principal chiefs of the nation, a short time since at Fort Gibson, in the presence of the com-manding officer of that post. These chiefs as-sured him that it was impossible to arrest these men without disturbing the peace of the nation. There not being a sufficient number of troops to aid the marshal in the arrest, that officer has been compelled to defer the arrest of these men for the compelled to defer the arrest of these men for the

It is reported further that the Secretary Interior has given orders to the United States Marshal to abstain from further arrests until ronger evidence is brought in the premises.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 13,-Governor Seymo signed to-day, to go on Russian mis A monument is to be erected in London to

the memory of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccina tion, to which the United States have contributed \$1,600.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.

DDRESS OF HON, EDWARD EVERETT. spondent of the Boston Ada hus describes the annual exhibition at Man-

"MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct.
"This annual exhibition opened here toThe day was principally devoted to entries
stock, implements, and domestic goods, also fr
flowers and vegetables. Of all these there is a moderately extensive show; but the chara-ter of the contributions is generally very goo Horses, working and fat oxen, and sheep at

Horses, working and fat oxen, and sheep and swine are superior, excepting but a few details. Milch stock is not so well represented at the time this is written, (3 o'clock,) but the entries promise a more fiberal display.

"The departments of domestic, corporation and other home manufactures are very full, and very creditably exhibited. Vegetables and fruits look well; and the competition in cereals is close, and the show fine, beyond that of any former year. There are few articles contributed which are not strictly useful—the merely ornamental having almost no representation unassociated with the utile. The attendance is large, and strangers are arriving with every train, in great numbers."

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 6.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 6,

"The proceedings commenced Thursday morning with a trial of ploughs, after which the fire
department of Manchester marched into the show
yard, and tested the relative prowessof its several
details. The body was accompanied by the Merrimack Company, of Concord, and the aggregate
made a very splendid appearance. At 11 o'clock
the City Guard of Manchester mustered at the
City Hall, and at a little after twelve preceded
the civic authorities and the State Agricultural
Association to the show ground, where an excel-Association to the show ground, where an excel-lent practical address was delivered by B. B Johnson, esq., Secretary of the New York Agricul-tural Society.

"He was followed, at the call of the meeting, by

"He was followed, at the call of the meeting, by Hon. Edward Everett, who made one of his characteristic speeches, embodying a power of mind and of cloquence peculiarly his own. It has rarely happened that applause has followed sentiment with greater appreciation than on this occasion. The crowd was very great—supposed to be from thirty to forty thousand people. The procession and the address, with that of Mr. Everett, were the grand features of the day. The weather was fine, although somewhat disqualified in its pleasantness by a high wind. The receipts at the gate were over three thousand dollars. On Friday the judges will make their awards, of which public announcement will be given at three o'clock, and

The speech of Mr. Everett, like all of his efforts, was graceful and interesting. We have not the space for the whole speech, and must content ourselves with the closing paragraphs.

"And then, sir, for natural beauty. I have been something of a traveler in our own country—though far less than I could wish—and in Europe have seen all that is most attractive, from the highlands of Scotland to the golden horn of Constantinople; from the summit of the Hartz mountains to the fountain of Vaucluse; but my eye has yet to rest on a lovelier scene than that which smiles around you as you sail from Weir's Landing to Scatter harbor. I have yet to behold a sublimer spectacle than that which is disclosed from Mount Washington, when, on some clear, cool summer's morning at sunrise, the cloud curtain is drawn up from nature's grand proscenium, and all that chaos of wildness and beauty starts into life, the bare grantite tops of the surrounding heights—the precipitous gorges a thousand fathinto life, the bare granitic tops of the surrounding heights—the precipitous gorges a thousand fathoms deep, which foot of man or ray of light never entered—the sombre matted forest—the moss-clad rocky wall, weeping with crystal springs—winding streams, gleaming lakes, and peaceful villages below—and in the dim, misty distance, beyond the lower hills, faint glimpses of the sacred bosom of the eternal deep, ever-heaving as with the consciousness of its own immensity—all mingled in one indescribable panorama by the hand of the Divine Artist!

"And can I speak of the historical legends—of

"And can I speak of the historical legends—of "And can I speak of the historical legends—of the industrial resources—of the natural beauties— of New Hampshire, parent not of fruits only, but of men—without remembering the great and good who adorn her annals—her immortal Stark, who who adorn her annals—her immortal Stark, who cheered the heart of the nation at the lowest ebb of despondency, and led the way at Bennington to the triumphs of Saratoga—your Sullivan, your Poor, your Seammel, your Dearborn, your McCleary, your Pierce—who, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, heard every peal of the trumpet, and breasted every storm of war—the long line of your civilians, your Bartletts, your Whipples, your Thorntons, your Langdons, your Gilmans, your Smiths, your Masons, your Woodburys, your men of letters and divines, your Wheelocks, your Belknaps, your Buckminsters, your Abbots? How, esnaps, your Buckminsters, your Abbots? How, especially, can I forget him, whose decease, not yet a twelve month ago, filled the whole land with sorrow, while, in the sublime language of your the great heart of the nation beat heavily at the "the great heart of the nation beat heavily at the portals of his tomb." He was the offspring of your toil, he and his fathers. His infancy was cradled in the hardships of your frontier settlements; he was taught and trained in your schools, your academy and your college. You sent him forth in the panoply of his youthful strength to the service of his country, and after the labors and the conflicts of life, you rose up as one man, to welcome him, when but two years ago, on this anniversary, he came back, melting with tenderness and veneration to revisit his native State." eration, to revisit his native State. Mr. Everett concluded with a renewal of

acknowledgments to the company.

Mr. Everett was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause, and at the close of his elo-quent remarks, three more hearty cheers came forth, spontaneously, from the assembled multi-

Troubles in the Cherokee Nation. Severa days ago we had an account, copied from the Van Buren Intelligencer, of the atrocious murder of the Messrs. Adair, in the Cherokee nation, by a mob of over one hundred men. The Intelligencer of the 24th ult., says:

This bloody work was only the beginning of the end contemplated by the actors. A number of the Adairs and connection, who were marked for a similarend, fled to this State and have taken refuge

among our citizens.

We have been informed in a reliable quarter that this mob increased in numbers to over two hundred, when they divided into three parties, and proceeded to the residence of Messrs. Tho Bigley, Lafayette Adair, and Wm. Foreman, who fortunately heard of the murder of the Adairs in time to make their escape. When called upon as principal chief of the nation, to cause these parties to be dispersed, the leaders arrested and that the persons and property of the persons and property of the threatened parties be protected, Mr. Ross, we understand, despatched a messenger to the mob, but they refused to disperse, and since that time the principal chief has been unable to put down this intestine warfare. Two or three hundred men are under arms bidding defiance to the authorities, so far as to rebidding defiance to the authorities, so far as to re-fuse to give up to the present sheriff; although they have agreed to surrender to the new sheriff who comes into office on the 1st of October. It is openly boasted that these men cannot be hung if they should be convicted, as "over two-thirds of the nation are on their side."

The E. K. Collins steamer is noticed in the Detroit Tribine as having appeared at that wharf from Newport, where it was built. It is a good-sized lake boat, and intended to take the place of the Pacific in the Ward line from Cleveland to the Saut St. Marie. She is 254 feet on deck, and 954 tons. She is of a different model from any other boots on the lake and promises from her facilities. boats on the lakes, and promises, from her first trial, to be one of the very fastest boats on the western waters. Her cylinder is five feet in diameter, and ten feet in stroke, with two boilers weighing 28 tons each; her water wheels are 35 feet in diameter, with nine feet face of bucket. She made 23 turns per minute, with 30 pounds of steam, and has three water tight bulk heads, so that if by any accident one part of the boat becomes filled with water, she will not sink. She cost \$107,000. No boat has ever been built in the State so fault No boat has ever been built in the State so fault-less in every particular as the Collins—not a sin-gle error has been committed by the builders or engineers during the progress of the work. With-out a previous trial of her engine, she left the dock at Newport, and run to Detroit at a high rate of

speed.
She is now ready for service, and there is noth She is now ready for service, and there is nothing about her that the most fastidious critic could reasonably desire to alter or amend. She is to sail under a splendid suit of colors, presented by her illustrious namesake, E. K. Collins, esq., of New York, with his private signal, which is to be adopted by the Ward's line on the lakes. Mr. Collins has become deeply interested in this part of the lake trade, and his name and means will add much to the development of it. The Wards have expended some \$500,000 in building steamboats within the last ten years, and every one tells.

The fare from Albany to New York, by the Harlem railroad, has been raised from one to two dollars. The Hudson river road will charge two dollars during the winter. NEW YORK POLITICS

To the Editors of the Washington Sentinel: "New York has, for some time, been the truly, and manifest a wise solicitude further down in your editorial of September 29th, by asking: "Could not their dissentions have been happily healed, and could they not have been night into fraternal harmony?'

I have never seen our position, as I stand it, fairly stated by any newspaper at the

seat of government.

This probably results from the same can which prevents a European from comprehending the working of our American system-the lack of precise information. Will you permit me briefly to state our position, so far as I un-

It is a matter of history, that when General Cass obtained the nomination for President, over Martin Van Buren, the friends of the latter gentleman united with the abolitionists, and disaffected from all parties, and formed a new party organization at Buffalo. This party succeeded in its primary object in defeating the

emocratic nominee.
In effecting this, John Van Buren and his prominent coadjutors were aware that they had rendered themselves extremely obnoxious to

Buffalo party, he could only remain prominent of President Pierce is in regard to New York as a sectional man. This was below his ambition-besides, it was uncertain how long he could keep his discordant, but ambitious, subordinates together, unless he could hold out to them the prospect of participating in the national patronage. This could be effected only ily quarrels. them the prospect of participating in the state convention of 1852. Did tional patronage. This could be effected only by returning into the democratic party. To the national democrats had a clear working majority in the State convention of 1852. Did they not conduct their affairs wisely, nay, prusely.

All of Mr. Van Buren's great and varied talent could not have rescued them from the prejudice which their great provocations had which followed. The delegates to that convenience of the convenience of th All of Mr. Van Buren's great and varied xcited in the democratic ranks.

All idea of disbanding the Buffalo party was

therefore, abandoned, and a union of parties was to be effected. Martin Van Buren had been called the favorite son of New York prior to this Buffalo stampede. He had been the head of the democratic party in this State. In that capacity, he had acquired great, and os, deserved influence amongst its leading He had extended his patronage to them freely, and in return had secured their untiring and honest support. Prominent amongst them were Governor Marcy, Governor Seymonr, and others, who as yet had adhered steadily to the interests of the national democracy.

These men were appealed to, to effect this

union. We can easily see that there was much to dazzle the minds of honest political men in this mission. The glory of restoring the democratic party to its original strength. The posi-tion they would hold in the party after effecting this desirable result. Cæsar had made himself emperor of Rome by reconciling Pompey and

Convention after convention was held, and finally their delicate mission was accomplished. Two parties at antipodes, if they were honest upon the only issues which were then distract upon the only issues which were then distracting the Union, were said to be united without either disbanding or giving up its organization. The State central committee was doubled in its number, and each party had just half.

The old practice of making the number odd to prevent a total failure of action in case of a tie, was abandoned, as it would give one party the advantage over the other. Each party to retain its old notions on the vexed questions which had divided them. This they termed a nuion for the success of the democratic party.

The irreverent whigs called it a union for the sake of the spoils. Well the two parties went on under the reign of this coalition as well as they could. The counties enlarged their central committees, and made them equal in num-ber, and in nominating officers where they acted to the spirit of the compromise, one side would first nominate their man, and then the other side, until the ticket was full, neither party could interfere unless by very mild advice in the selections the other made.

There was sometimes, it is true, a showing of eyes when there was an odd number to be nominated. No fusion of the two parties was pretended; on the contrary, the introduction of my resolution into a convention, either State county, or town, reflecting upon the peculiar tenets of either, was considered and treated as

a violation of the compact.

One of the immediate consequences of this coalition was an outery on the part of the old abolitionists and whigs that had gone with John Van Buren to Buffalo, that he and his friends had betrayed them; that he was not honest, &c., &c. This new difficulty was to be met, or a large portion of his forces would abandon him, and he would lose the fruits of to the influence of men who, however eminent this coalition, from the want of sufficient numbers to make himself respected, and his last state would be worse than

He meets the crisis with his usual energy, and adopted, perhaps, the only course his posi-

By his speeches and letters, he immediately assured them that he had not abandoned one of his old positions, but on the contrary he was now in a position to render them triumphant "by abolitionizing the democratic party."

These measures partially quieted the revolt but they produced increased irritation amongs the national democrats, and the reciproca charges of the want of good faith on each side We think the error of Gov. Marcy and his friends consisted in forming a coalition, instead of insisting, at that time, upon a fusion of the two parties upon a national platform.

He may say this records two parties upon a national platform.

He may say this would have been impor-

without throwing off all of the old abolitie who had gone for the Buffalo platform.

This may be true; but he must admit that it was these men, and those who rely on them for political importance, who have kept up the

agitation since that time. He may say, the hunkers were just as set in their views, and just as impracticable, as their opponents. Admit it; and should he not have nown this, and taken it into the account before deciding to proceed upon the basis of forming a coalition. He knew the iron in their

He knew they were the very men who sustained him and Tompkins and their compatriots in the last war with Great Britain. knew they were the men who stood between them British bayonets. The men who sustained the democratic party and the nation in that "dark crisis." They had resisted all of the seductions of peace parties, Washington benevolent societies, anti-masonry abolitionism, and other factions, and he had no right to suppose they would ever yield one jot of principle

Still he may say the coalition secured the temporary success of the party, and secured to those who produced it some important offices. those who produced it some important offices. This may be true, but to them even "was the game worth the candles.

Gov. Marcy's position was such as to require at least, the appearance of neutrality between the two parties. He had been known as a national democrat, and perhaps his desire to remove all suspicion from the Buffalo section of partiality for his old friends, may have induced im to greater prodence.

At the time the democracy of the north, and particularly in this State, were so hard pressed by the abolitionists and freesoilers, that the na-tional democrats thought hest to make a public demonstration in the city of New York to sustain the Hon. D. S. Dickinson. Governor Marcy was expected to add his strength to the effort, and give it his influence. Instead of this. he sent a letter of excuse, without particularly committing himself to what was then looked upon by many prudent politicians as a doubtful line of policy. His delicate relation to the two sections may have justified his prudence. Per-haps he could not well have done otherwise, However this may be, and whether right or wrong, the democracy looked upon his national

The great crisis through which they were The great crisis through which they were passing—and the great and angry outward pressure on them, may have led them into an error. Still it mingled strongly with other causes of complaint growing out of the condition of things as detailed, and gave rise to the terms of hard shell and soft shell. You can now easily understand why the hards went for General Cass, and the softs and freesoil strength went for Governor Marcy at the last Baltimore convention. They, for effect, charge this to the hostility of D. S. Dickinson to Governor

Marcy. This is grossly untrue.

Dickinson had been the staunch friend of Marcy. Had it not been for the decided infin-ence which Dickinson's position in the Senate enabled him to exercise in the formation of President Polk's cabinet, it is not probable tha Governor Marcy would ever have been Secre

If Dickinson had been dead, I cannot se that our action would have been changed as to

that our action would have been changed as to the national democracy.

In this brief statement you will see the answer to your inquiry, "could not their dissentions have been happily healed, and could they not have been brought into fraternal harmony?" floating upon the very surface.

You can now easily see where the difficulty

party regulate their own affairs.
Unfortunately he is in the situation men usually find themselves when they undertake authoritatively to interfere in other men's fam-

tion with great unanimity addressed a letter to the President, giving him their advice as to the selection he should, in their humble judg-ment, make, if he appointed a cabinet officer in

In the mean time, and before the election even, certain very wise men from New Hamp-shire were in Albany, and certain very wise men from Albany were in New Hampshire, and at the Revere House in Boston, pretending to know more about the politics of this State than all of the State delegates put together. And there were letters from eminent democrats: and there was rather a general letter ob-tained from a portion of the electoral college when they met at Albany, which his friends said meant Governor Marcy, although he was

not, as I am informed, named in it. Governor Marcy was the able Secretary of War while General Pierce was in Mexico President Pierce looked upon him as his per-sonal friend, as he undoubtedly was. He looked upon him as an able man, and every way fully competent, as he undeniably is, to discharge the important duties of his station in a most

satisfactory manner.

The difficulties of Governor Marcy grow out of his position in relation to the two parties. I do not see, inasmuch as he lacked the confidence of the hards, and had the confidence of the softs and freesoilers, how he could, with any show of gratitude to those to whom he is indebted for his elevation, have advised appoint ments different from what he has.

But the effect is what I am speaking of, and this has undeniably been to give unexpecte courage and activity to the softs and freeso section. Indeed, they look upon his selection by the President as their triumph over the

Had the President left New York affairs to the control of its own party machinery, great liberality would undoubtedly have been exer-ercised. The real democracy have more per-

manent interest in securing its own ascendancy than any President could possibly have.

One word before closing this already, I fear you will think, too extended communication, in reply to the very silly assertions of the freesoil and soft presses that the hards are opposed to President Pierce's administration.

This is all humbug and got up for effect.
We do cheerfully approve of the general course
of his administration so far as it has been prothis State, we can easily see how it has been effected without denying to him the very best intentions, and I write now rather to expla you the condition of parties, to enable you to answer your own question, than for the pur-pose of finding fault.

I repeat, the fatal error of General Pierce was in neglecting the advice of the State, county, in talent, had not the entire confidence of these organizations. They had conducted affairs so wisely and

prudently during the preceeding campaign as to give unprecedented satisfaction to the demo cratic masses. He should never have neglected their advice. He should have risked the entire success of his administration upon the continued wisdom of these organizations, at least so far as the delicate duty of appointments to office was concerned. This would have been according to democratic usages, at least in this State, fr

the days of Jefferson down.

Whether the President is so situated that he lean safely correct himself upon this subject or not, we can most cheerfuly and confidently eave to his own wisdom.

Whatever conclusion he may come to, there

is no danger. The party will work itself out clear and triumphant. This State is largely democratic, and will show itself so in due time to the nation. CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y.

The Hoosic Tunnel Convention.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Oct. 11, 1853. A very large convention was held in this town to-day, to further the project of aid from the State to build the Hoosie tunnel. General Wool arrived this morning from Troy, and was received by the military.

There were about one thousand delegates pres-

ent in the morning, so that you will perceive the scheme bids fair to be an element in the coming State election.

Colonel White, of Lowell, was chosen president of the convention.

In the afternoon there were about two thousand

In the afternoon there were about two thousand persons present, and great enthusiasm was evinced in favor of the tunnel.

Speeches were made by the president, and by General Wool, Hon. G. M. Usher, George Gould, of Troy, S. H. Price, of Oswego, F. H. Derby, Col. Isaac H. Wright, and others.

A series of resolutions were adopted, asserting the importance of the work alike to the east and the west, and invoking the aid of all true sons of Massachusetts, in the selection of candidates for the Senate and House, to give their preference to those who appreciate and support the enterprise. those who appreciate and support the and pledging continued effort until the

The Hawaiian Islands Coming. There was The Hawaiian Islands Coming.—There was a great meeting at Honolulu on the gening of July 20, at which resolves were passed, concluding with the appointment of a committee to prepare a petition to the king, praying the removal of G. P. Judd and Richard Armstrong, ministers of finance and public instruction. A committee of thirteen was appointed to procure subscribers to the petition, namely: J. D. Blair, chairman; D. P. Penhallow, John Meek, F. Stapenhorst, George A. Lathrop, A. J. McDuffie, J. R. Miachel, Victor Chancerel. Wm. Ladd, Francis Spencer, M. R. Harvey, Pierce Heggerty, J. Montgomery. About 600 signatures were obtained on the spot. Subsequent meetings were holden, and the petition was presented to his Majesty on the 2d of August, signed by 262 whites—a majority of the male was presented to his Majesty on the 2d of Augus signed by 262 whites—a majority of the ma white inhabitants of Honolulu, and 12,000 native. The chief complaint against the ministers we that they took no measures to arrest the ravag

of the small pox.

It is also understood that Messrs. Judd and Armstrong, though Americans, are not favorable to annexation, their personal importance and power being wound up with the rule of King